

With Edged Tools

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN
Author of "The Tower," "Rotten's Corner,"
"From One Generation to Another," Etc.

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There was a dead silence. Millicent Chyne glanced toward Guy Oscar. He could have saved her yet by a simple lie. Had he been an impossibly magnanimous man, such as one meets in books only, he could have explained that the mistake was all his, that she was quite right, that his own vanity had blinded him into a great and unwarranted presumption. But, unfortunately, he was only a human being, a man who was ready to give as full a measure as he exacted. The unfortunate mistake to which he clung was the same sense of justice, the same code of honor, must serve for men and women alike. So Millicent Chyne looked in vain for that indulgence which is so inconsistently offered to women, merely because they are women, the indulgence which is sometimes given and sometimes withheld, according to the softness of the masculine heart and the beauty of the suppliant feminine form. Guy Oscar was quite sure of his own impressions. This girl had allowed him to begin loving her, had encouraged him to go on, had led him to believe that his love was returned. And in his simple ignorance of the world he did not see why these matters should be locked up in his own breast from a mistaken sense of chivalry to be accorded where no chivalry was due.

"No," he answered. "There is nothing more to be said."

Without looking toward her, Jack Meredith made a few steps toward the door—quietly, self composedly, with that perfect savoir faire of the social expert that made him different from other men. Millicent Chyne felt a sudden plebeian desire to scream. It was all so heartlessly well bred. He turned on his heel with a little half cynical bow.

"I leave my name with you," he said. "It is probable that you will be put to some inconvenience. I can only regret that this denouement did not come



"You need not go away; I will do that," some months ago. You are likely to suffer more than I, because I do not care what the world thinks of me. Therefore you may tell the world what you choose about me—that I think, that I gamble, that I am lacking in honor—Anything that suggests itself to you, in fact. You need not go away; I will do that."

She listened with compressed lips and heaving shoulders, and the bitterest drop in her cup was the knowledge that he despised her. During the last few minutes he had said and done nothing that lowered him in her estimation—that touched in any way her love for him. He had not lowered himself in any way, but he had suavely trodden her under foot. His last words—the inexorable intention of going away—sapped her last lingering hope. She could never regain even a tithe of his affection.

"I think," he went on, "that you will agree with me in thinking that Guy Oscar's name must be kept out of this entirely. I give you carte blanche except that."

With a slight inclination of the head he walked to the door. It was characteristic of him that although he walked slowly he never turned his head nor paused.

Oscar followed him with the patient apathy of the large and mystified.

And so they left her—amid the disorder of the half unpacked wedding presents—amid the ruin of her own life. Perhaps, after all, she was not wholly bad. Few people are; they are only bad enough to be wholly unsatisfactory and quite incomprehensible. She must have known the risk she was running, and yet she could not stay her hand. She must have known long before that she really loved Jack Meredith, and that she was playing fast and loose with the happiness of her whole life. She knew that hundreds of girls around her were doing the same, and, with all shame be it mentioned, not a few married women. But they seemed to be able to carry it through without accident or hindrance. And illogically, thoughtlessly, she blamed her own ill fortune.

(To be continued.)

Romance is a dream that helps make the night of Reality more endurable.

SPECIAL SESSION WILL BE CONVENED

Friend of Governor Beckham States This Positively

Take Louisville Police Out of the Hands of City and Place it in State.

MAY KEEP OPEN ON SUNDAYS

Louisville, Nov. 17.—That the legislature of Kentucky will be assembled in extraordinary session not later than January 15, 1907, was positively predicted this morning by one of the closest friends and political advisers of Governor Beckham, who is passing through Louisville today.

"What will the governor ask the legislature to do?" was asked by the Evening Post reporter.

"That is a difficult thing to answer, and I am sure that it is being given the most serious consideration by the governor. One plan is to pass an act creating a county constabulary for Jefferson county, controlled by four men, two Democrats and two Republicans. The passage of this act will do away with the Louisville board of safety and with the metropolitan police force. The governor will not, in any event, ask the legislature to create a partisan police board. He wants the Sunday law enforced, and he wants the police taken permanently out of politics."

"Another plan suggested is the creation of a different kind of license board, which can cancel the license of saloons which violate the Sunday law and hotels which violate the law will be punished just as would any corner groggery. The details will be worked out, however before the call is issued."

Going further, the gentleman made the following statement:

"I have heard that if an extra session is called an effort will be made to change in some degree the Sunday law and allow the bar rooms to keep open after 1 o'clock on Sundays for certain hours. This will receive serious consideration. What the governor chiefly wants is a real enforcement of the law. I think the governor would rather see the saloons rigidly regulated seven days in the week than closed one day in the week and licensed to do anything they want on the other six days."

Rectifiers' Tax Knocked Out.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 17.—The court of appeals, by Judge Lassing, reversed the Franklin circuit court and the state fiscal court in the Therman company vs. Commonwealth. The action involved the validity of the act of March 24, 1904, relating to "Revenue and Taxation," providing for license tax on compounded rectified, adulterated or blended spirits, known and designated as single stamped spirits, and providing penalties, etc. The chief ground of the reversal is that the act is unconstitutional, because it originated in the senate.

Why Popcorn Pops.
"What makes popcorn pop?" asks the inquisitive youngster.

By the evasive replies he receives, says Good Housekeeping, it is evident that the real reason is not generally known.

The different kinds of corn contain oil in varying proportions. In popcorn there is a considerable amount. This expands when heated, becomes explosive and causes the kernels to pop open. In common corn the percentage of oil is small and for this reason it only cracks, without exploding, when heated.

When He Was Reckless.
Justice of the Peace—You say that couple wishes to be married? But the bridegroom is drunk!

Father of the Bride—Yes, judge, excuse me, judge, but it's only when he's drunk that he will consent to marry her.—Translated for Trans-Atlantic Tales from "Le Journal."

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RAILROADS WILL INCREASE WAGES

"Melon" Will Aggregate \$81,000,000 Annually

Over Million Employees Will Share in the Rise, Says the Chicago Record-Herald.

IS NO CONCERTED MOVEMENT

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The Record-Herald today says:

The railroads of the entire country stand ready to accept the standard of wages set by the Pennsylvania and to grant their employees an increase of 10 per cent. in lieu of all other demands. The "melon" which the railroads are willing to cut and to distribute among more than 1,296,000 employees would aggregate between \$81,000,000 and \$82,000,000 annually. This sum the roads are ready to give the large army of employees, provided the latter will accept it and cease for the time being any further demands for increase in any branch of the railway service. Several railway magnates have already taken action in the matter and have decided to grant the increase if the matter can be arranged amicably with their employees.

The magnitude of the concession to labor is understood when it is stated that the increase will amount to a dividend of nearly 1.4 per cent. in all the capital stock of the entire railroad systems of the country and to nearly 37 per cent. of the amount of dividends declared and paid on that stock October 1, 1905.

There has been no concerted action upon the part of the railroads, but the question of wages has been the subject of discussion in many meetings which have been held among the western presidents and executive officials at Chicago and among the eastern men at New York.

FINES \$284.

JUDGE CROSS PUTS HEAVY PENALTY ON PRISONERS.

Gamblers and Men With Pistols Severely Dealt With—Some Cases Continued.

A total of \$284 and the costs and 40 days in jail were assessed by Judge Cross in the police court this morning. All but \$3 of the fine and all the jail sentences were pronounced against negroes.

The docket was:
Carrying concealed a deadly weapon: Van Bankhead, colored, \$50 and 20 days; Ollie Catlett, \$50 and 20 days.

Gaming: Lee Williams, George Winfrey, Cate Montgomery, Tom Kelley, St. Shelby, George O. Hare, Ollie Catlett, Riley Gray Levi Trice, all colored \$20 each.

Using profane language: J. B. Lally, \$3 and costs.
Drunk: Tom Moss, colored, \$1 and costs.

Malevolent shooting: Van Bankhead; Ollie Catlett; Clayburn Warren, all colored, continued.
Malevolent cutting: John Callahan, held over, bond fixed at \$200.

Woman was sent to this earth to give man some idea of what divinity was like.



We'll put a smile that won't come off on the face of the Head of the Household. If he will come here and investigate the Winter Shoe proposition.

It will take less money to get satisfactory shoes here than he had thought.

Then the quality of our shoes—backed by our guarantee, reduces the shoe burden to a minimum.

It's up to you, Sir, whether you care to come here for shoes and secure the smile.

Rudy, Phillips & Co.

THE SHOEERS.

WASHINGTON VIEW OF JAP QUESTION

Oriental Attend White School Above Sixth Grade.

Frisco Only City That Segregates Mongolian Race—Stands on Her Right.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY.

Washington, Nov. 17.—For several years the authorities of San Francisco have compelled Chinese children to attend special schools, separating them from American children up to the sixth grade, so that the question now raised by the Japanese is not a new one. San Francisco, however, is the only place where this is done. Across the bay, in Oakland, where there is a large Chinese population, and at other cities Chinese children are admitted to every public or private school where they apply without restriction or distinction, and this custom prevails up to the University of California, which is a state institution, but nevertheless does not admit them, but offers inducements to Chinese students to come. There are a large number in the various classes and the number is increasing yearly.

Above the sixth grade Chinese pupils are admitted to the regular schools of San Francisco, but very few attend for various reasons. In the first place, the circumstances of the larger number of students compel them to go to work; secondly, many of them are coolies, grown men, who attend the primary schools to get a little knowledge of English to help them along in their business, and do not remain longer than is absolutely necessary; and in the third place the other pupils at the schools usually make Chinese scholars very uncomfortable by teasing and hazing them, and some of the teachers have been accused of a prejudice against them.

For several reasons a separation of the Chinese children has been considered desirable by the thinking men of Chinese birth. The school for their children is located in the Chinese quarter, where it is much more convenient for the attendants than the regular schools, which are situated some distance away. It has always had excellent teachers, quite as competent as those of the regular schools. The same facilities for teaching and for encouraging the children to self-improvement have been provided; the same rules have been applied, so that, from a practical standpoint, there is nothing to complain of, although, as a matter of theory, some persons have considered the separation a discrimination and a violation of treaty rights. Article 7 of the Burlingame treaty reads as follows:

"Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

The treaty of 1880 between China and the United States contains the "most favored nation" clause, which places Chinese residents in this country upon the same basis and gives them the same privileges, educational and otherwise, that are enjoyed by English, French, German and Italian residents, and the Japanese have the same rights and privileges in every respect.

Point Raised.
There is a point in section 7 of the Burlingame treaty which the people of San Francisco will be likely to raise. There are no public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States.

It is held by some constitutional lawyers that a state may abolish its public schools, or limit them, or revise the system at any time, without regard to the federal power, provided there is no discrimination among citizens of the same state; that any state may exclude the children of citizens of other states from its schools, provided it does not distinguish between the several states; that a state also has the right to exclude the children of all foreigners or unnaturalized citizens, although it cannot lawfully exclude the children of the citizens of any particular foreign nation. It must treat all alike. It is contended that no treaty or no law of congress can compel the citizens of any state to educate the children of aliens at the expense of the taxpayers. No treaty can take away from a community the right to apply the proceeds of taxation in any way it sees fit, nor has congress that power.

Furthermore, it is contended that any community has the right to classify the students of its public schools according to its own ideas of what is expedient. It can determine where certain children shall attend school; it can separate them by age, by nationality, by sex, by their standing in their studies, and, as a very learned authority asserted, by their stature or the color of their eyes.

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HUNDRED MILLION FOR OUR LUXURIES

Amount Spent Abroad By The United States.

Diamonds and Precious Stones Lead With Silks and Laces Following Them.

A BIG BILL FOR CHAMPAGNE.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Over 100 million dollars was sent out of the United States in the fiscal year 1906 in the purchase of luxuries. This total of 100 million dollars includes over 40 million dollars' worth of diamonds and other precious stones; about 40 million dollars' worth of laces, edgings, embroideries, and ribbons; about 7 million dollars' worth of feathers, natural and artificial; over 6 million dollars' worth of champagne; and the remainder miscellaneous articles, such as perfumery and toilet articles, smokers' articles and opium for smoking. If to this is added the value of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes imported, the total will reach 125 million dollars. This grand total of 125 million dollars, including tobacco and cigars in this class, is more than double the imports of similar articles a decade ago, the total for 1896, for the articles above named, having been 51 million dollars, and in 1906, 125 millions.

Diamonds and other precious stones show the largest increase during the decade, the total value of precious stones, jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver imported in 1896 having been \$7,944,032, and in 1906 \$42,120,715. Of this item of precious stones and jewelry diamonds alone formed about 35 million dollars in 1906, against a little less than 7 millions in 1896.

Where They Come From.

The 34 million dollars' worth of cotton laces, edgings, and embroideries, imported is drawn chiefly from Switzerland, France, Germany and the United Kingdom, the total from Switzerland in 1906 being \$11,214,718; from France, \$10,931,147; from Germany, \$6,044,151, and from the United Kingdom, \$5,736,027. The silk laces and embroideries imported, amounting to 4.1-2 million dollars in 1906, are drawn chiefly from France, from which the imports in 1906 were valued at \$3,463,510. The ribbons, amounting to about 2 million dollars in the imports of 1906, came chiefly from Switzerland, France and Germany. The feathers, of which the importations under the general title of feathers and downs amounted to nearly 7 million dollars in 1906, are chiefly ostrich feathers a very large share of this total being drawn from the United Kingdom, which obtains these articles chiefly from South Africa.

Of the artificial feathers, flowers, fruits, grains and leaves, amounting to over 3 million dollars in the importations of 1906, about two-thirds are drawn from France and nearly all of the remainder from Germany. Of the over 6 million dollars' worth of champagne imported in 1906 about 90 per cent is drawn from France, the remainder chiefly from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Of the 6 million dollars' worth of tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers imported in 1906 fully 95 per cent comes from the Netherlands, which obtains it from its East Indian island of Sumatra; and of the 16 million dollars' worth of other tobacco about 13.1-3 millions come from Cuba and about 1 million from Turkey; while of the 4 million dollars' worth of cigars nearly the entire value is from Cuba.

Will Not Dissolve.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Journal of Commerce prints an interview today with a representative of the Standard Oil company who, the paper says, spoke with authority. It concerns a report that the company was preparing to voluntarily dissolve, and is as follows:

"Any reports that steps have been taken by the Standard Oil company to dissolve are entirely without foundation."

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THEATRICAL NOTES

(Continued From Page Eight.)

cents each. Most actors bring their own, but if they don't they get the 5 cents. It is some times a test and a great one of acting when an actor can smoke one of the property man's choicest pipes and utter epigrams at the same time.

Hanford's Experience.

Mr. Hanford's experience has extended from farce to tragedy, and it has been his fortune to command favor, whether his talents were presented in the debonnaire guise of a Benedick, the boisterous jollity of a Petruccio the malevolence of a Richard III, or, as in his present tour, the magnetic brilliancy of a Marc Antony. Occasionally Mr. Hanford yields to the custom which makes Brutus the star part in Julius Caesar, but he confesses to a sentimental interest in the role of Marc Antony, for the excellent reason that it lifted him in a single night from the supporting ranks of the Booth-Barrett into a prominence of stellar significance. Besides, it is his claim that the company now presenting the play is one of such exceptional merit as to permit various members to exchange their roles from time to time without danger of deterioration in the general performance.

Good Imitators Are Good Actors.

The gift of being able to imitate well known players has put money into the pockets of many actors. Elsie Janis was able in one year to step from the position of an unknown actress to a successful star by her ability to imitate the idiosyncrasies of such popular favorites as Sam Bernard, George Cohan and Marie Dressler. David Warfield began his stage career by giving imitations. Cecelia Loftus made her reputation as an imitator, and in spite of her success as a legitimate actress often returns to vaudeville to give her imitations.

An interesting story is told of how Edwin Booth once imitated himself. It was at his brother's benefit, and he was standing in the wings while an actor was giving imitations on the stage. One of the imitations was to be of Booth, and in a spirit of fun the great tragedian offered to go on and give the imitation himself. He put on the actor's wig and went on the stage and delivered Hamlet's soliloquy. The next morning the papers spoke of the personation as vile and bad enough to make Booth shudder if he had seen it.

Edgar Selwyn's ability to imitate suggested the idea of a stage career.

Blanche Ring does some clever imitating and is at her best in taking off Fay Templeton singing "So Long, Mary." Miss Templeton herself is a mimic of no mean ability, and her imitation of Lillian Russell singing "The Evening Star" is most ludicrous. Henry Dixey was able to copy Henry Irving's mannerisms exactly.

Land of Nod.

Exceptional interest lies in the unqualified success this season of the great musical extravaganza, "The Land of Nod," a bright fantasy by Adams, Hough and Howard, which was produced at the Chicago opera house last summer and ran for several months as one of the most satisfying and heavily patronized productions of the sort that has been seen in several years. Touring the country under the management of The Will J. Block Amusement company, that important producing organization that has several hits to its credit. The play is presented with 80 people in the cast. It is elaborately staged and among the players are Effie Fay, the celebrated creator of "The Belle of Avenue A," Knox Wilson, a comedian of rare accomplishments, Nell McNeill, one of the best mirth provokers in the profession, John E. Young in a character that has evoked untold merriment, Anna McNabb, Adele Oswald, George Fox, George McKissock, and other well-known fun makers. The music is catchy, the lines are bright.

Title and Fortune for Bride.

Another flutter has been caused in German society, which has scarcely recovered from the effects of the revelations of the love affair of Prince Joachim and Marie Sulzer, by another royal romance. This time it is Prince Eberwyn, of Bentheim and Steinfurt, who has caused the excitement. He became infatuated with Fanny Koch, daughter of a tradesman, who as mayor of a small provincial town, and declared his intention to marry her. Thereupon a family council was summoned, and Prince Eberwyn in their presence formally renounced his birthright. His sacrifice involves the right to succession to many thousands of acres of land and an income that is estimated to amount to \$1,250,000 annually. The wedding will take place next week.

The man with a cloud on his brow often has nothing but space behind it.

WHAT IS URIC ACID?

Everyone can understand that constipation, if allowed to run on, would finally so poison the body that death would result, yet few people realize that constipation is not of the bowels alone. The kidneys even more frequently become "constipated"—inactive, and the result is that a large amount of intensely poisonous waste matter accumulates within the system—even worse, it accumulates in the blood itself. This poisonous waste matter is called—uric acid.

Blood overloaded with this dead matter—uric acid—is the cause of all summer diseases. It is the cause of suffering from the heat, it causes sunstroke, by diseasing the system, it brings on Typhoid Fever. Uric acid is the poison in all impure blood, and so is the direct cause of all blood diseases and all female weaknesses and women's diseases.

LIFE PLANT versus URIC ACID.

LIFE PLANT is a simple solvent of uric acid, yet it embodies the skill and wisdom of the world's greatest scientists in their study of disease. LIFE PLANT acts through the blood—cleans it, drives out the impurity—uric acid—and renders the human system immune to heat and summer diseases.

LIFE PLANT is a necessity, during summer diseases.

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